



**"I really liked
the way you
told us about
the different
Indians."**

**For more
children's
letters and art
see page 4**

Museum Alliance Membership

There is something in it for everyone! You are invited to become a member of the Los Angeles County Museum Alliance, to participate in its programs, to receive its publications, and announcements.

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Well-Deserved Awards

A highlight of the annual meeting ceremonies was the special tribute paid to nine women and one man for their outstanding service to the Museum as volunteers during the past year.

Honored for their work in Life Science by Division Head Dr. Fred Truxal were: Mrs. Patricia Barton, Mrs. Rose Burch and Mrs. Marilyn Pollock.

Singled out for their contribution to the efforts of Earth Science by Division Head Dr. Ted Downs were: Mrs. Fern Schwartz, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson and Mrs. Mary Courtright.

Outstanding assistance to Education was acknowledged by Division Head Richard Lipscomb to Mrs. Philippa Poze, Mrs. Barbara Parkhurst and Mrs. Lois Stone.

Charles S. Schwartz received the formal gratitude of Acting Division Head Russell Belous for his help to History.



New Director Introduced

Featured speaker at the Alliance's eighth annual meeting was the wiry, 42-year-old marine biologist who will succeed Dr. Herbert Friedmann as director of the County's largest cultural institution on June 1.

Dr. Giles W. Mead, who has been a scientist at Harvard University for the past decade, was selected by the Museum's Board of Governors after a lengthy nationwide search.

This was Dr. Mead's first official appearance, and sharing the occasion with him in the audience was his mother, Mrs. Giles Mead of Beverly Hills, his wife Sylvia, and his sister, Mrs. Florence Mead Mackay of Pasadena.

Though he was born in New York City, Dr. Mead was educated in California and earned both his undergraduate degrees and his Ph.D. at Stanford University.

Dr. Mead's primary area of research has been the evolution and ecology of ocean fishes, and he was most recently a curator at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology.

In the course of his work he has made dives aboard the research submersible Alvin, as well as having served on a number of expeditions on surface research ships.

Sharing his interests as well as his

inclination toward adventure is his wife, Sylvia, a vivacious and attractive marine botanist who has a Doctorate of her own.

The 34-year-old Mrs. Mead is one of five selected as a member of the first team of women aquanauts who will participate in the government's Tektite II program near the Virgin Islands. She and her teammates will spend some two-weeks submerged in the Tektite II habitat anchored at a depth of 50 feet.

The Meads have three children, Elizabeth, 9, Richie, 8, and Gale, 18 months, and will reside in Hancock Park.



Drewry Elected Alliance Chairman

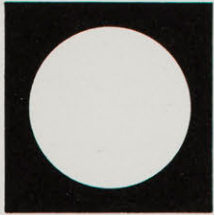
Two hundred members applauded and several bison seemed to look on as William W. Drewry, Jr. was installed as chairman of the 5500 member Museum Alliance on May 25.

The event occurred in the Museum's North American Hall at the organization's annual meeting luncheon amid the incredibly life-like habitat groups which comprise the famous Hall.

A special scroll of commendation was presented by Drewry to outgoing chairman Mrs. James F. LeSage for her devotion to Museum interests during her two year term.

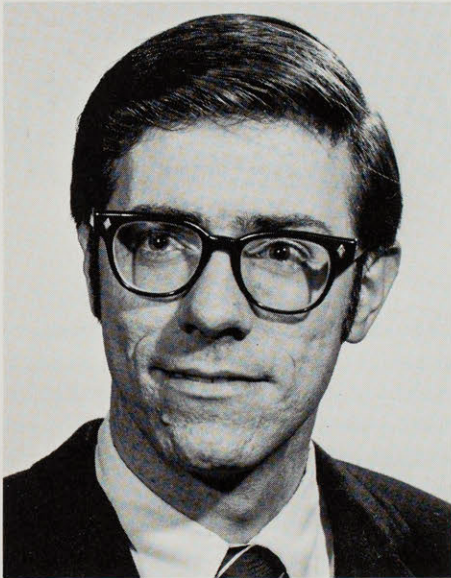
Other officers elected were: Lewis J. Hastings, first vice chairman; Richard P. Carlsberg, second vice chairman; Lawrence Jeffries, third vice chairman; and Mrs. Robert H. Edwards, secretary.

New directors elected to the regular board were: Mrs. John R. Hubbard, Akeley P. Quirk, Mrs. Thomas Reddin, Mrs. Richard W. Shuur, Mrs. Leon I. Singer, and John G. Wigmore.



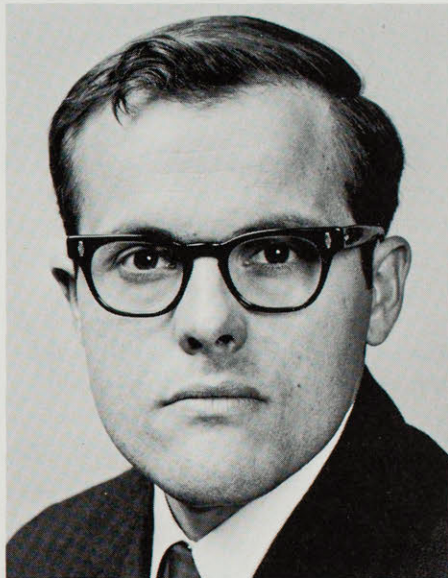
Museum Spotlight

John Michael Cahoon



John Michael Cahoon joined the staff of the History Division in December, 1969, as Curatorial Assistant in Archives. A resident of San Gabriel, he graduated from Occidental College with a B.A. in history and received an M.A. in American History from California State College at Los Angeles. He will be concentrating on the organizing, cataloguing, and the retrieval of documents and photographs.

Life Sciences New Curator Dr. Camm C. Swift



The Life Sciences Division is happy to welcome a new curator to the Museum.

Dr. Camm C. Swift has joined the Museum staff as Associate Curator of Ichthyology. He arrived in early April to assume his new post in one of the most rapidly expanding areas of the Museum's scientific program. Dr. Swift, a native Californian, received his undergraduate training in Zoology from Vallejo Junior College and the University of California, Berkeley. Subsequently he received his M.S. degree from the University of Michigan and has just been awarded the Ph.D. degree from Florida State University.

Dr. Swift has worked extensively in the systematics and ecology of freshwater fishes occurring throughout the southern United States. He will continue these studies as well as initiate new research programs on marine offshore fishes and ancient fish life of western North America.



QUARTERLY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM
OF NATURAL HISTORY
VOL. 9 NO. 1 SUMMER 1970

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"the whole shabang"

Childrens letters and drawings
as collected

by **Gretchen Sibley**
Museum Education Specialist

Something that intested me very much was the mural of an Ancient Mayan Temple! When I saw it from the entrance hall, it looked as though you had built a model of it! Bravo!, to the artist! It's a great picture!

Sincerely Yours,
Tobi Debra Gerber

Thank you for giving us such a wonderful tour. Some of the stuff was so incredible. The people who took us on the tour explained things very clearly. The place I like best was the Hall of Evolving Life. That was so fabulous. Thank you again for giving us such a wonderful tour.

Yours truly, Virginia Offley

What a fun time I had yesterday. I learned a lot more than I knew before I came to the museum.

The thing I liked the most was the mummy. Last night I thought is the mummy a boy or a girl?

Yours truly, Mile Dunn

It was a wonderful trip. I myself liked when you told us about the mummy and the carvings in the whale's teeth. The whole shabang was great.

Yours truly, Doug Keifer

I had a wonderful time at the museum. I think you are a wonderful guide. You explain everything so well. I also think the Museum is fully equipped with everything to enthuse people to visit. Almost all of the Mayas, Aztec and Incas Art had a snake in it.

Yours truly, Kim

Most of the letters are written by third, fourth and fifth grade students. The following, written by fourth grade students, indicate a great increase in their knowledge!

Thank you for taking your time to guide us and help us learn. I know very much now.

Yours Truly, Toni

Thank you for the excellent tour you gave us. I really liked the lecture on the Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs. I also liked your exhibit on the classification of living things. I have been looking for something like that for severl years.

Sincerely, Scott Corcoran

I would like to thank you for an enjoyable tour through the museum. I learned more than I thought I would and took advantage of the pencil and paper I had brought.

Also in the Pre-Columbian area I received a very full understanding of the Aztecs especially and quite a lot on the Mayans. There wasn't as much told on the Incas as I would have liked there to be but the information that was given was brought out clearly and with much expression.

The La Brea Fossils room brought a lot of interest to me also and gave me a lot of ideas for the artificial fossils our class is going to make.

Sincerely, Annette Helde

Thank You for taking our class through the Museum. It was interesting how mush we learned from what you told us. It must be a hard day work. The pictures were good. How would you like to have 34 kids in one room. I like all the things in there. The most was the foot warmer, rocks, elephants and most of all the mummy. I liked it because it didn't have any eyes and it looked like its nose has been sqaushed. The foot warmer was funning because I thought your feet would get burned off by the fire. The elephants were so big compared to us. If you got under the elephant you would get squashed, and all of your gutes would come out. The rocks were so colorful.

Yours Truly, David Brown

Obviously the youngsters appreciate their experiences.

I liked you as our guide. It was sure a long trip but it was sure worth it. Thank you for showing us around. I really enjoyed it. I really enjoyed seeing the mummie. And the huge rock I saw on my own. Thank you again.

Sincerely, Doreen

P.A. I'm having hard time deciding what I liked the best — the Rose Garden or the room with the spiders. Which is your favorite?

I enjoyed everything you showed us. The models, the stage coach and that table — well, if I said all of the things I saw it would take two whole papers. I thought a fiesta was just food and games and dancing but it was lots more than I thought. I thank you for your patience.

You got down to my level and spoke in small words so we could understand.

And the way you talked to kids and me you made it interesting for our class.

Yours truly, Archie

was great."

120,000 children have visited the museum on school tours this year. Schools make appointments for classes to visit the museum and study in galleries containing materials related to their school work. Thirty to forty classes arrive each morning to be taught by six guides and thirty docents specifically trained for this work.

The experience is usually pleasant for both adults and children. And this feeling is often expressed in the thank-you notes from the children. The staff has enjoyed these letters and would like to share a few with you — unedited.

The most important job of the instructor is to create within the child an enthusiastic desire to learn more.

Thank you very much for the tour. I was just fastenated with the "bone room". I am always flabbergasted with the thought that those are the real bones perserved from animals that lived millions of years ago! I was also interested in the Hall of Evolving Life, and hope to see more of it some time soon.

Whenever you said for us to take a step back we moved us.

Yours truly, Rory Mesecher

We enjoyed the tour you gave us. You made things more interesting to us. We appreciate you for what you taught us. It has been a pleasure meeting you.

Your friend, Tom Hill

I enjoyed spending the time learning about Colonial times. It was interesting. I hope to go again because I like it very much. The museum is so neat and old fashion in the room we were in. The things in the bookshop are very interesting. I bought a post card of the museum so I can remember it.

Your friend, Raquel Fabizon

Thank you for taking us through the museum. I am glad that you told us what the three notes on the garbment. If you want to know why I wanted to know is because that when I went to the Santa Barbara Mission and we had a guide who was a father and he had those notes on him.

I liked the mummy best of all.

Sincerely, John S. Halsey

I sure enjoyed our trip to the museum. You told us so much. You increased my vocabulary on mission life. Thank you very much.

Yours truly, Nancy Litvin

I would like to thank-you for being our guide at the County Museum. It was nice of you to do this for us. While I was there I learned a lot more than I did at school. I really did like it.

Sincerely yours, Katie Taylor

The docents and guides understand children and make the learning experience an enjoyable one.

I enjoyed the tour very much. Most of all I liked the Sabertooth cat. But most of all out of the tour I liked you.

Sincerely, Eustace Chilton

I like the Museum. I like it very much. Did you like our class? I like you. You were nice too. I hope I see you again. You were so so nice. I like the dinosaur too.

Sincerely, Annette Dunalde

I think you are a nice guide. I think you are a nice guide because you explained things and you were funny. I like you also because I could understand you better than other guides. Besides being a good guide you are a nice person though it was only that long.

Your admirer, David Omatsu

This is just a small thank-you note to show you that I loved everything I saw. Most of all you spoke clearly and I could understand you. The six most interesting things were the cheetah, rhinoceros, elephant, aardvark, hyena and zebra. I have to go now but I will keep in touch. Good-bye for now. Maybe one day I will find you in the museum again. Will you always be in the African room? I hope so.

Yours truly, Lee Meeks

... But most of all I enjoyed you, the way you explained everything; it was amazing, I couldn't do better myself. So I've run out of words so by now, and thank you for everything.

Yours, truly, Annette Filippini

You are a wonderful guide. I enjoyed going to the county Museum. We enjoyed looking at the big elephant too. I wish we could go again. Thank you! Thank you! dear Mrs. - -

Yours truly, Tony Ornelas

Thank you very much for that special treat. You were very kind to do that for us. It was fun seeing all those African Animals. You described them wonderfully. Next time I go there I hope that you can be my guide.

Yours truly, Teresa Thomas

Thank you for a very interesting day. You are the very best guide I ever had. You made the day very interesting. You are the very best guide in the world.

Sincerely, Michael S.

Thanks a lot for that very interesting tour. I think you knew a lot about Indians that I didn't know. I think you're a nice guy, don't you?

I also think you are very strong because when Tommy and I couldn't open that beaver trap and you did it with your own hands, that made me feel stupid. But I still think it's fixed.

As you probably know we haven't really got in the Westward Movement, but I really enjoyed the tour.

Sincerely, Scott Langford

Thank you very much for being our guide! I enjoyed every minute of the tour.

The tour was very interesting. Is it fun working in a museum? If you want to, you can write and tell about it to the address on top.

Sincerely, Jodee Woodfin

Thank you for being our tour guide. I really do appreciate it. Mrs. B - - told us that you really were a mother and I'm glad that you took up some of your time and just used it to be a tour guide at the museum. I enjoyed the trip very much.

Your friend, Carrie Scott

I enjoyed the museum very much and I hope I come again some day. I think you did a very good job for the first week. You taught me a lot today. I was pleased with the things I learned. And the last thing I want to tell you, you are very pretty.

Yours truly, Deborah Jo Stull

Thank you for being our guide around the county museum. I enjoyed every bit of the tour. You explained very clearly about the colonial days. I wish I had a foot warmer on the bottom of my bed. Did they have to warm it up first with a match? I meant to ask you that question but I guess you were too busy to answer. I would love to come back some other day. Thank you for giving us your time.

Sincerely yours, Francine Munson

P.S. The girl who looked like the girl who broke her leg sliding on the floor.

I wish I could stay longer with you at the museum. I enjoy the colorful rocks we saw. I liked the stuffed animals and the prehistoric animals. The thing I liked best of all was the mummy. I wish I could come back soon.

P.S. Will you remember to be my guide. Thank you for telling about the Colonial life. I am writing funny because I have a broken hand.
Sincerely, Amy Burchfield
THANK YOU

I enjoyed you as my guide. You taught me a lot of things I didn't know. I think that you were the best guide there. I enjoyed all the mammals and your companionship. I hope I will see you again because you are very nice and you have patience. My class is very happy and thankful that you were our guide. Please keep on your good work so that other people will think of you the way I do and that's a very nice way.

Yours truly, Laurie Tragen

I liked the way you told us about the things that we saw. I liked the way answered our questions. Then when we went to the tomb I thought was sharp. I especially liked the way you told us about it.

You know I've been to the Los Angeles Museum about ten times and had all kinds of guides but none of them were quite like you.

That is because you made it so we could understand I thank you must great. that from the bottom of my heart. Thank you for taking us on another tour thank you very much.

Yours truly, Duane Nible

Many letters include questions about museum articles or some indication that the child carries away vivid impressions and a continuing curiosity.

My favorite thing in the museum was the mummy. I was going to ask you how old he was, or maybe he was a she. I also wanted to know something else: in one of the rooms there was a foot print, what was the foot print made in? I think the tour was a fun one.

Thank you, Mark Richardson

Thank you for the nice tour Friday. I am really interested in that lady's bones. We are having trouble here because we don't know it was. So if you write back, please put where it was. You told us a lot of things we didn't know about I would like to know were the tusk were all ready put together or did some one had to put them together?

From Susie Spain

I am glad you were my guide because you have a good sense of humor. I hope to get to come to the museum again sometime. If I do I hope I will see you.

I thought the museum was very interesting and with a lots of bones.

I want to know if you write back to me because I want to know if the mummy is a real person.

Yours truly, Laurie Pollock

I enjoyed the trip very much because it was at the level where I could understand what you were talking about. We discussed about the trip we took. One person said he saw a woman's bones from falling into the tar pits. I would like to know if this is true? If so, how long ago were they found?

Sincerely yours, Mary McGuire

I very much enjoy you. I thought it was very interesting to go. I have a question. Was that by the blue whale, the bones of a woman?

Your friend, Kelly Oetting

I enjoyed everything you taught us. When we got back we were to write about Explorers, Missions, and Indians. I liked the cars and the equipment of the Spaniards the best. The dioramas were very interesting to me. Why did the mummy's face look burned? If the mummy is as big as me how big would Egypt kids be?

Yours truly, Louis Riox

I was very interested with the first American folk art, (Scrimshaw Scrimshaw) and also with the glass case in the middle of the colonial hall. It had early newspapers, Ben Franklin type glasses, a sword, and an ink set, which I liked most of all.

Remember me with the gold plated pen knife?

I would like to try Scrimshaw with wood or bone of something else sometime.

Yours Truly

The one with the gold plated pen knife

David Brody

And some epistles are short and to the point . . .

This is the first time I have ever written a letter. before I only knew how

to print.

Your new friend, Tony

I wrote this letter to thank you for being so nice to us. The most interesting part was the canabolestick mammals.

Sincerely, Louis Sepulveda

I'm sorry I did not come to the museum to see the things that were there.

Yours truly, Ellen Henderson

I liked the statues of the dinosaurs. Thank you for the fun time.

Yours truly, Mike Meservey

Thank you for the nice tour. I liked it very much. I hope your leg feels better.

Your friend, Gary Nelson

You are the best guide I've ever had because you asked lots of questions and you asked them so I could hear.

Thank you, Danny

Thank you for being our guide. I liked Triceratops the best. If I were a Dinosaur I would be Triceratops.

Sincerely, Jerry M.

Thank you for the wonderful time I had. You told me something I didn't know.

Yours truly, Kim Shurman

Thank you for telling us how the colonial people lived. I appreciate you and I like smart people.

Yours truly, Gabriel Caballero

P.S. Thank you for being so smart.

Thank you for the lovely tour. You are pretty. I enjoyed listening to you.

Sincerely yours, Karen Delauder

I liked the model when the men were roping the bear. The mummy that I saw was very ugly looking. I hope I see you again.

Yours Truly, Raymond Le Francois

Then there are those who just get wound up in their own schedule . . .

After three paragraphs: . . . I enjoy swimming horse-back riding, hiking, and basketball, during the summer. In the Winter I like to ski, ice skate,

So far you were
the best guide yet.
I sure got a lot
of information from
that long tour.

I am the girl
you asked to go to
see if there was anyone
from our group in
the bathroom.

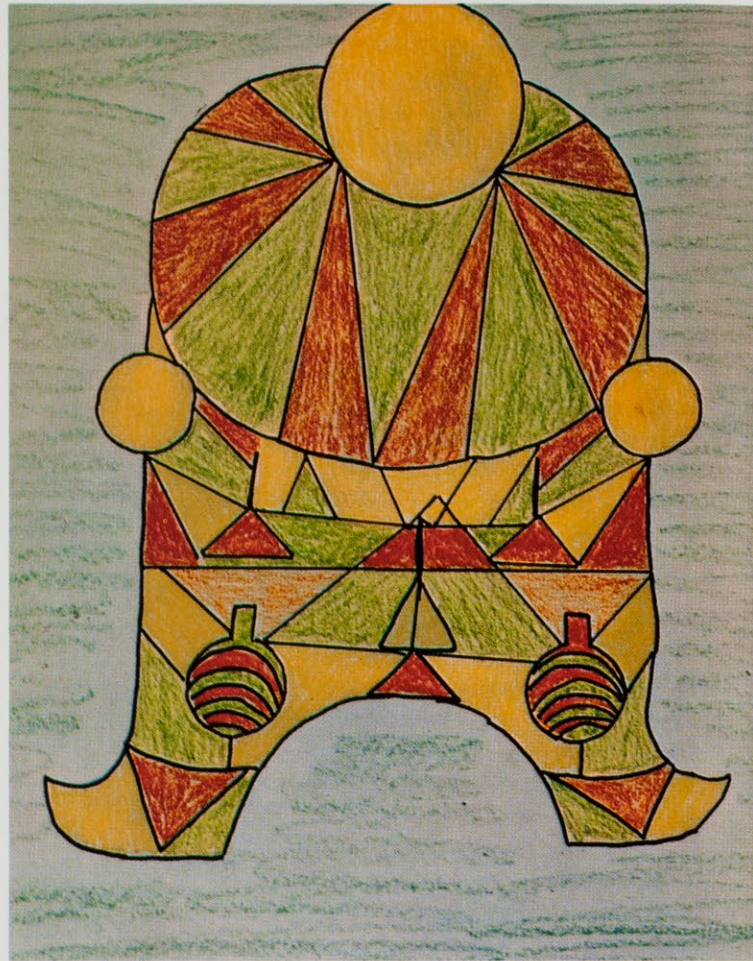
P.S.

Thank you
very much
from me
and my
class friends.

Yours Truly,

Leslie

"I learned a lot about
Pre-Columbian art."



"I was just fastenated
with the 'Bone Room'."



and play miniature golf. Any time I can I like to visit your museum.

This wouldn't have been possible if we hadn't had such a nice docent as you to show us around. Thank's alot for you vauable time you spent on us.

Sincerely, Kathy Johnson

Thank you for the tour you took us on. I liked the Cheetah the best. The Cheetah is all over Africa. I didn't think the Cheetah was all over Africa. I just thought it was in various places. I learned one thing I never knew before, animals have differen shapped horns. Before it was time to go in, we went into the garden. Half of our class went to the water fountain. There were roses called, Queen Elizabeth, and others. Do you know why they named the flowers after people? After it was time to go, (at 12:00) we went back to the grassy area with purple pansies and ate our lunch. After lunch, (at 1:00) we went back in and went into the Coffee Shop. I've been to Museums but none of them had a Coffee Shop. Next to the Cheetah I liked the Coffee Shop the best. I had a 15c Soda, Some Candy, 10c, and some gum, 5c. I cut the grass and cleaned our yard to earn my money. Next to those two I liked "The Hall of Evolving Life." Once again, I thank you for taking us on a tour.

Yours truly, Lee

You are the very best guide I ever had because you tell interesting facts. I bet you are the best guide everyone had. After, I bought a model of a Stegasaurus and a lead Triceratops.

Sincerely, Mike Doane

And best of all . . . they want to come again.

. . . I can't wait till our family and I can go and look through the whole museum.

Sincerely, Krikor Derderian

I want to thank you for being a nice and good guide. I think you're the best guide in the whole museum.

My favorite thing was the Elephant and I want to thank you for explaining it to us.

Tonight I'm going to ask my mom if tomarro we can go to the museum.

Yours truly, Bill Hohman

I injoyed the tour very much and I would like to thank you for the special tour of early California.

I like you and hope the next time my family can come and see what a wonderful person you are.

Yours truly, Kerry Jo Rowland

I would like to thank you for the most wonderful time at the museum. I asked my family if we could go Sunday morning. And Their answer was a positive yes.

And an extra speical thanks for showing us about early California. We were studing on it a lot. And I really appreciate it.

Yours truly, Nancy Peacock

The Next time I will go To The Museum and look at Aevy Thing. I wish, I could Bring My little Brother.

Yours truly, Jesse

Yesterday I enjoyed our trip because you were our guide. You told me some very interesting facts. The most interesting was the whale. My mom is trying to make my dad to take us there.

Sincerely, Charles Schaar

I enjoyed your tour verry much. You really got to the point about dinasaurs. Thank you verry much. Im coming back next Sat.

Yours friend, Howard Thomas

I'm the kid you called Red Shirt. The tour I think was very good. I think you explained every thing I wanted to know. I thought the mummy was boss. The floor of the room we were in most of the time was mighty dirty. And I was even wearing my white pants. Boy am I going to get yelled at.

The room that we were most of the time I've never seen before. I'f like to come back some day by myself.

Yours truly, Red Shirt or
Robert Tomahiki

I enjoyed going to the museum. I plan to go agin very soon. I am going to take practically everybody on the block with me but I have two problems. I would like to know what days you are open and what your hours are.

Sincerely yours, Robert Turner

The children's letters are sent by the teacher who often encloses a note.

Thank you again for an excellent tour. The children talked about it for many days. We had them make reports on the various animals and write creative stories.

We are certainly looking forward to our Pre-Columbian tour. I can't tell you how much it means to us for you to come back on your own time to take us through this hall. It has been a few months since we studied the various civilizations but we will review some of the main features and events before we come.

We appreciate your kind consideration for our children and are anticipating another very informative and enjoyable experience.

Sincerely yours,

Our tour to the museum yesterday was just wonderful. As our guide you were unsurpassed. I've been there many times but the trip yesterday was the best ever thanks to you.

The children are just bubbling today from being so motivated and stimulated to know more about historical things.

Many of the children said that their parents have promised to take them back to the museum to see more and spend more time.

Thank you again for being so terrific!

Sincerely,

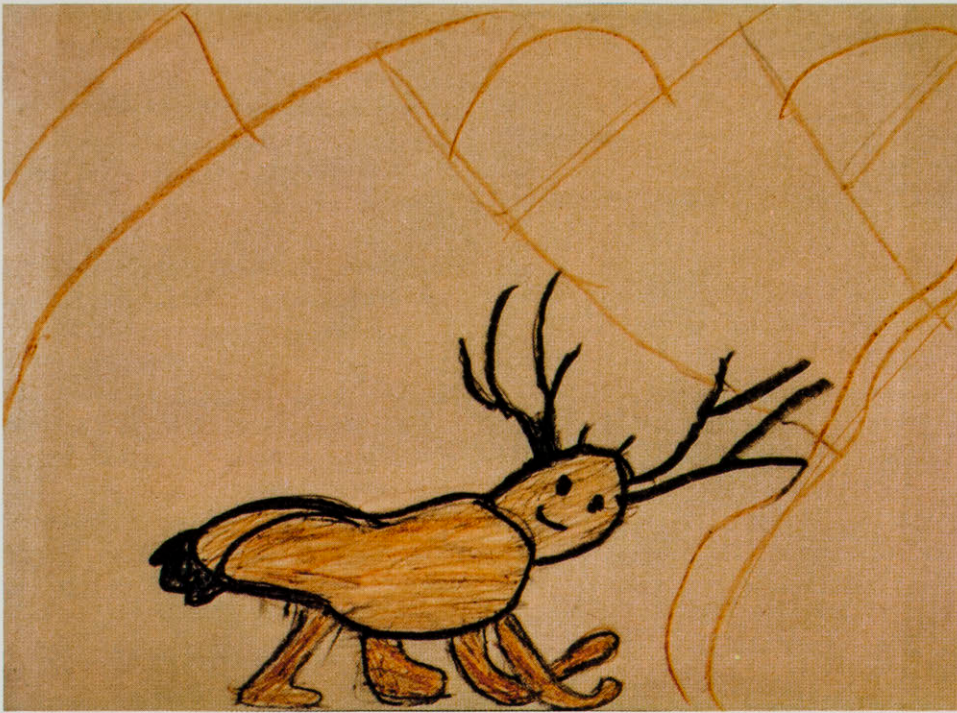
The letters aren't perfect, but they do express the children's feelings. The pictures were done in a hurry also.

Again I want to express my appreciation to you for your extraordinary kindness and thoughtfulness. The children gained so much from this experience; they were very, very excited about what they saw and heard. I feel that this is when real learning takes place and whets their appetite for more. This, of course, makes our efforts worthwhile.

I will make every effort to have you for our guide next year. Thank you so much.

Very sincerely,

It all sounds like fun! Would you like to come as a fourth-grader once again?



"I learned one thing I never knew before, animals have different shaped horns."

Linda Wood School
Torrance, California 905
February 6, 1948.

Dear Mr. Lively,

I think you were very nice and polite. You really had alot of patients I guess. The most part that I like about you is when you showed us pictures and when you showed us them, you told us at least a paragraph about each one. I think the rules that you made were rules that I liked and I hope that everyone who has a nice guide (like you were to us) will follow the rules that you have made.

P.S. I hope if we ever go on another field trip, I hope we can have you for our guide again. You are the best guide I have ever had in my whole life and at any other school.

One of your pupils,
Cheryl Lee House.

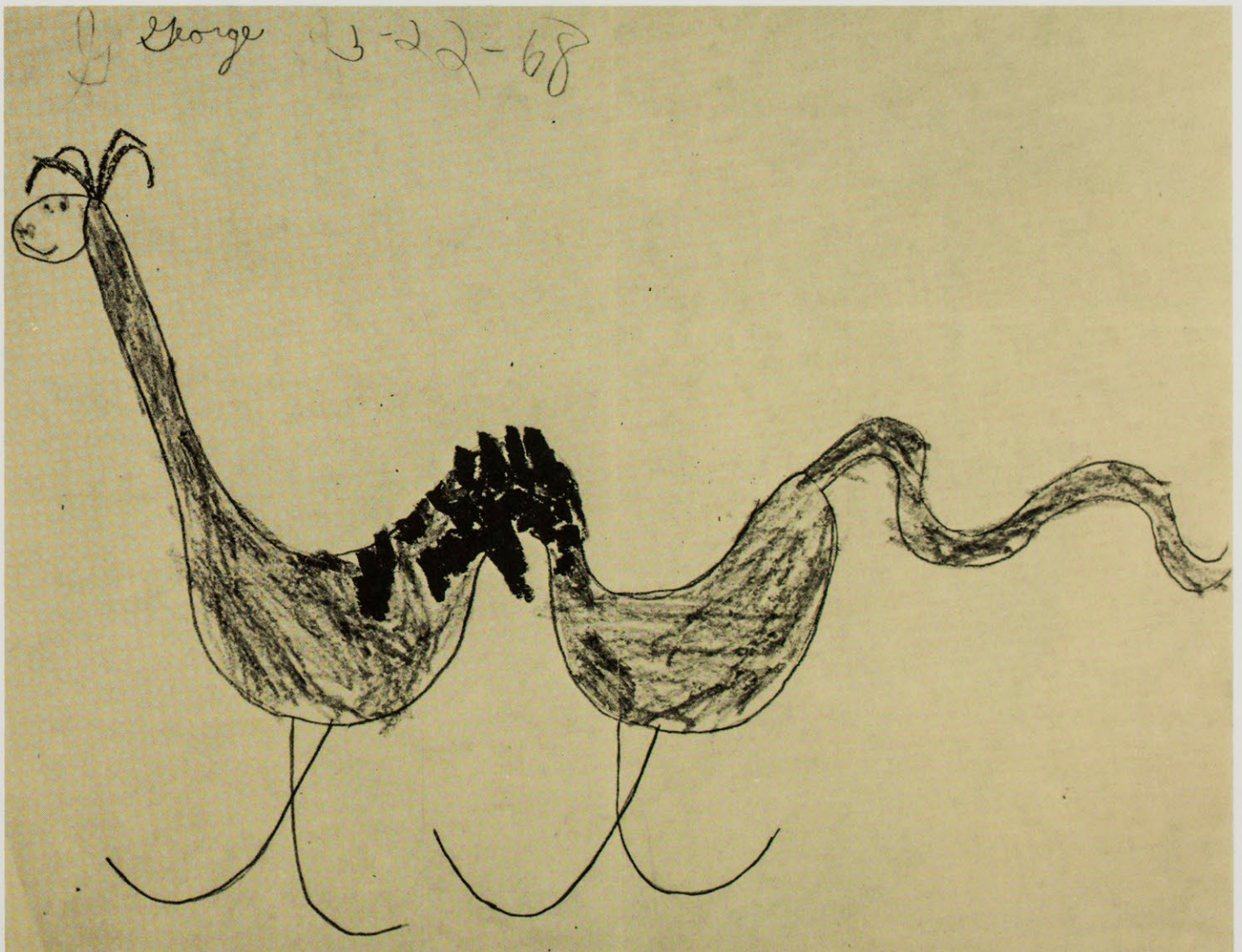


"I liked the lecture on the Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs."



"I received a very full understanding of the Aztecs."

"I enjoyed all the mammals."



Our Home Was a Ship... On the Rolling Sea.

by Robert A. Weinstein
Research Associate in
Maritime History
History Division



Nineteenth century travel was something to be avoided if one could but manage it successfully. The disenchanting wear and tear of horseback, stagecoach, riverboat and the noisy, filthy early locomotive have all been vividly documented.

Of all forms of nineteenth century travel the most dangerous, the least dependable, the sheer ultimate in foolhardiness was travel by sea. The discomfort of the sailing vessel was just a trifle more unbearable than the dubious pleasure of the early wood and coal-burning steamboats.

The history of sea-travel is largely the story of men — almost exclusively men — doing jobs they frequently disliked or hated. Ill-paid, and ill-fed, separated from their friends and family for prolonged periods, they often died alone and forgotten in one or another of the world's out-of-the-way seaports.

It is indeed understandable that some men among them, particularly those in command, would yearn to take their families to sea aboard of their own vessels . . . and thereon struggle to create a more human and stable world; one that could soften and help comfort their difficult and lonely life. What is most inexplicable is the kind of woman who could help, successfully, to accomplish such worthwhile ends.

Such women were most often very young, newly married, and utterly inexperienced in maritime matters. For these matter-of-fact heroines of the rolling sea, there are too few written records of their courage, devotion and perseverance.

If there are few written records, photographically detailed images of domestic life at sea in the nineteenth century are even more rare. Such a one presented here of the family life at sea of a Downeast shipmaster, his

young wife and their newly-born infant daughter is altogether unique. This set of prints newly presented to the Museum are a valuable gift.

These photographs, all taken and developed at sea on glass plate negatives by both the Captain and his wife depict the passage of the California-bound American three-masted bark, *St. James*. The hero and heroine are Captain Robert and Mrs. Agnes Tapley, while the supporting actress — and effective scene stealer — is their baby daughter, Adelaide, better known as Baby Della.

The photographs record the rough six months of the ship's departure from New York on May 12, 1900 to her safe arrival through the Golden Gate at San Francisco, October 18, 1900 (159 long days at sea by way of Cape Horn). They are eloquent testimony to the humanizing and warming qualities a sensitive woman could bring to a life style hard at the best and near brutal at its worst.

In his splendid autobiographical account published under the title, *Ocean Life in the Old Sailing Ship Days*, Captain John D. Whidden recounts:

A captain's position on shipboard at sea is a peculiar one . . . All on board, except himself, have companions: the crew have each other to talk with and confide their feelings to: the cook and steward fraternize; the first and second officers can confer, or even talk amicably together, although in this case, the first officer, if he knows his business, will preserve the line between the dignity of his position and undue familiarity . . . the captain, if he has no companion, stands alone, isolated, in a certain measure, from all on board.

I believe, if the captain is married and his wife is in good health, enjoys travel, and is not afraid of the water, it would be better she should accompany her husband on his voyages as one to whom he can always turn for confidence and companionship at sea. Woman's influence on shipboard, if she is a true, good woman, is felt for good throughout the ship. She has a refining influence, and the sailors guard their words and actions more in her presence, for no sailor, old or young, would pain her by thought or deed. The remark that I have heard so often, that a ship is no place for a woman, seems to my mind misapplied . . .

One must understand that a nineteenth century sailing ship at sea was a small, small world, self-contained in its entirety, bounded by the endless vastness of the oceans, only infrequently invaded by a passing vessel and utterly dependent upon the ship's small company for the peace and security it might contain.

The human warmth of a personality to refine, to soften, to make more bearable the daily crushing pressures of icy seas, shrieking winds, accident and storm was a priceless ingredient on a long, lonely voyage. The ability to endure the endless, unrelenting strain of command was often met by the comforting companionship of a trusted and trusting woman not miles and miles away ashore, but near at hand aboard of the vessel, in the eye of the storm, where she was needed.

No one can ever fully calculate the difference a woman's presence must have made to these shipmasters, embattled and burdened human beings as they were, silent bearers of the busy world's commerce. Only the women knew . . . the pale and magnificently courageous sea-wives . . . they knew.

These photographs are presented as a small silent memorial to these many tight-lipped women who followed the sea just a tiny step behind their enduring husbands. It is to these sometimes smiling, full-skirted stalwarts that our eyes and minds must now turn in tribute to their quiet greatness . . . the other Captains.



Any Sunday after lunch
... the ship's dog is con-
tent, the hot sun lingers,
and the ship is upright
and steady. The chaise
longue invites a nap ...
and the air ... the brisk
sea air ... clean and
sweet ... ah, the sea air.



Bearskin rugs for taking
baby's picture on were
unknown aboard of a
Cape Horn bound, Yan-
kee square-rigger. But
no ship sailed without
Old Glory ... and what
better place to be photo-
graphed?



Recovering a slippery
bar of soap is a tantaliz-
ing task for a baby girl
... but on a sloping deck
... in a rolling ship?

The hot sun ... the fresh
salt air ... a good book
and baby sleeping con-
tentedly below. Such
quiet moments were the
ones most remembered
when the weather turned
bitter and the heaving
seas burst into slashing
spray.





Dressing up . . . for each other . . . was rich pleasure for Captain Robert and the "other Captain" Missus Agnes Tapley.

Daddy's tar-stained thumb . . . that's a sea-going child's security. That . . . a firm chair, a steady lap and home, of course . . . the good ship.





Strong light and a whistling wind . . . warm clothing and a good companion . . . back and forth, twenty times . . . and then back again . . . that was the way to fitness at sea . . . and to rosy red cheeks.



Rag dolls were beautiful . . . anybody knew that . . . and certainly Baby Della knew it. A rag doll, a clean dress and a bit of sun on the main deck . . . that was happiness.



A sea-going education meant many fascinating things . . . and Mama and Daddy were the teachers. "If you could watch, you could learn," that was the DownEast Yankee way.



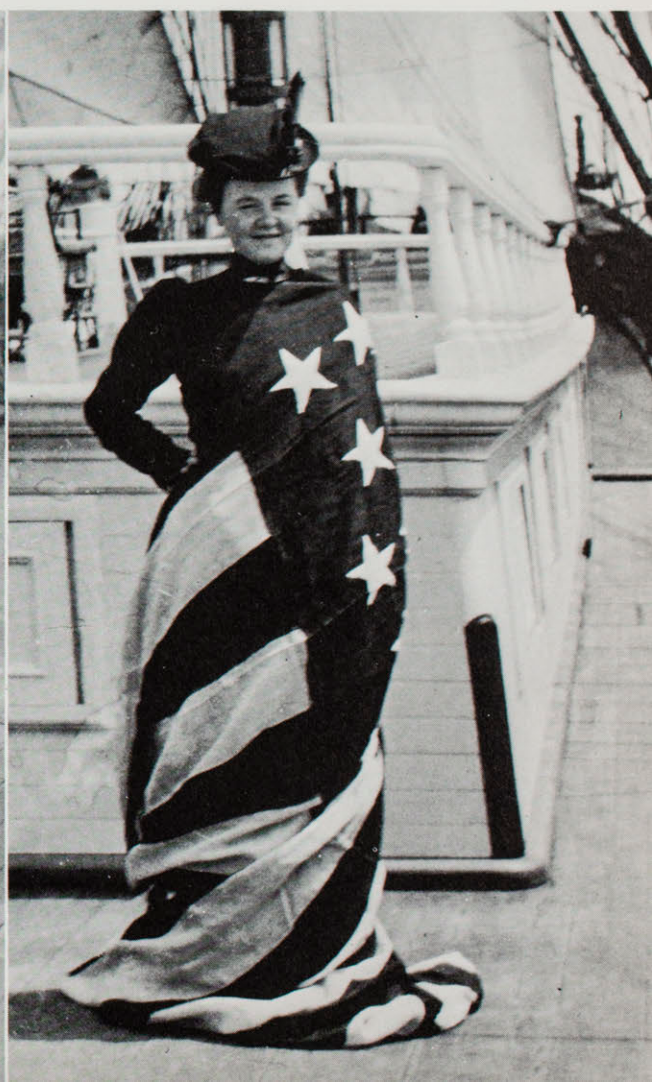
Any sunny day could be wash day . . . and the broad main deck was the place. Wooden clothespins, a strong back, yellow soap . . . the sea breezes and the hot sun did the rest.



"One hand for the ship and one hand for yourself" was the sailor's slogan. One eye for the wash and the other for Baby Della was Agnes Tapley's.

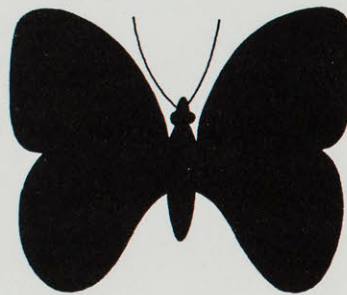
When Maine farmers left their farms and went to sea . . . they took their barnyard with them. Fresh boiled eggs and chicken broth were welcome relief from salted pork and pea soup.

The Fourth of July meant something very deeply felt not long ago . . . and style and spirit went into celebrating it. Agnes Tapley clearly had enough of both . . . even at sea . . . even on her ever rolling home.



VANISHING INSECTS,

by **Fred S. Truxal**
Chief Curator Life Sciences



"He was sheltering himself from the mid-day sun when the air was so still and calm as scarcely to shake an aspen leaf, and saw with wonder what he mistook for a little withered, pale, crumpled leaf, eaten as it were by caterpillars, fluttering from the tree. The sight appeared to him so very extraordinary, that he left his place of shelter to contemplate it more nearly; and could scarcely believe his eyes when he beheld a living insect, in shape and colour resembling a fragment of a withered leaf with the edges turned up and eaten away as it were by caterpillars, and at the same time all over beset with prickles." So wrote Kirby and Spence in one of the earliest entomological books in the English language, "An Introduction to Entomology" (1st ed., 1815, London, England). The authors reflect in this single incident, an encounter, the likes of which are commonly experienced by the more than casual observer,

yet an experience that never ceases to be fascinating. Blending into its background illustrates what one might refer to as the insect's first line of defense against predators — concealment by camouflage.

Throughout the insect realm, many methods of defense, both passive and aggressive, have been developed. None, however, is more intriguing than concealment by camouflage (often referred to as cryptic coloration, a form of mimicry), and combined with appropriate behavior and body form, none is more successful. Color and form combine in a vast number of insects in such ways that these amazing creatures are able to blend almost perfectly with their background.

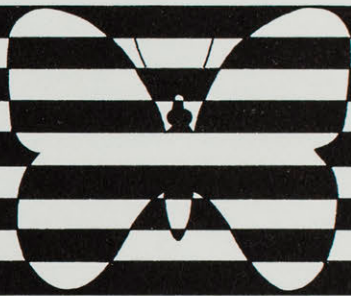
One might ask the question, "Why has there evolved in insects more than in other animals, such a striking and complex set of mechanisms to provide a means of protection?" The answer usually advanced is that it is due to

the constant and intense struggle for existence in the face of hordes of resourceful enemies. Every advance in the skill of the predator in finding its insect prey is met with further refinement in the protective mechanisms developed by the insect.

To take full advantage of its cryptic form and coloration, naturally, the insect must rest upon the proper background, adopt the right position, and in most situations, must remain motionless. Basically the kinds of objects that are "mimicked" are not too diverse and are objects that are ignored or avoided by potential predators. Some of the more familiar examples are grass stems; tree bark, stems and leaves; seeds; thorns; bird droppings; floral structures; and soil.

Naturalists have often arrived at erroneous conclusions regarding the occurrence and distribution of certain groups of insects because of an illusion (of nonexistence) created by cryptic

Insect Camouflage

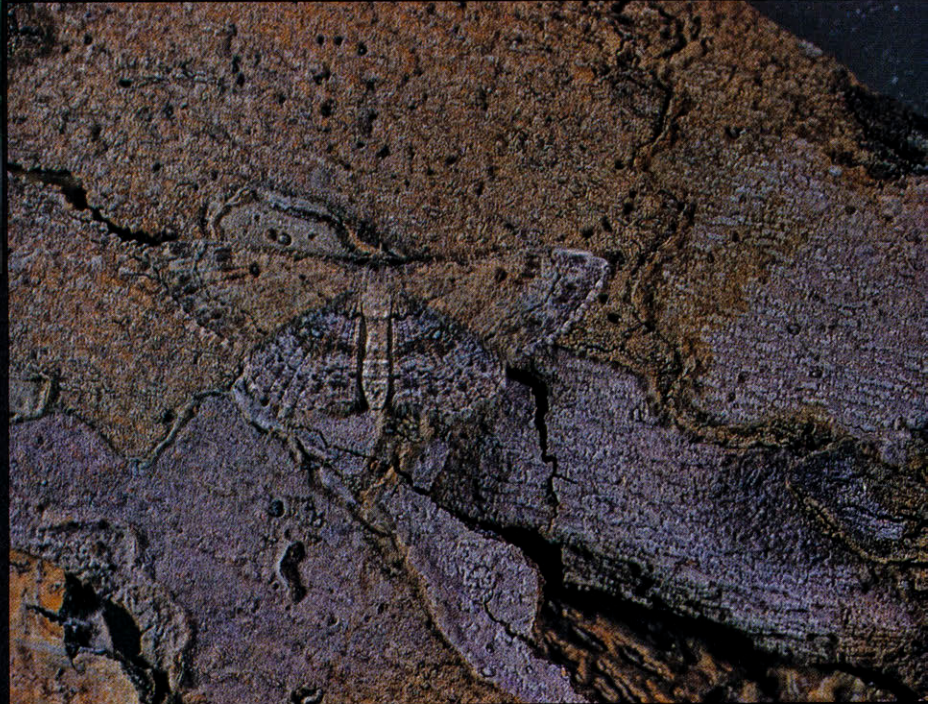




An Arizona grasshopper is difficult to detect in its grassland habitat.



A walking stick blends into the vegetation.



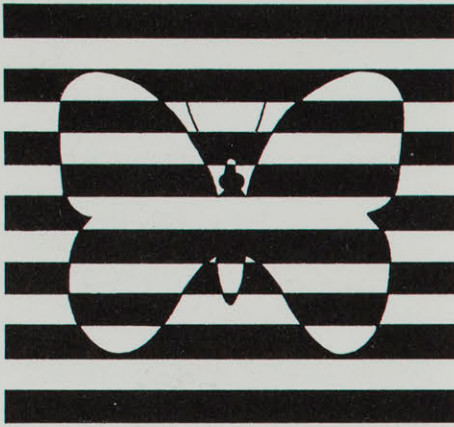
A common moth at rest on tree trunk.



Geometrid (moth) caterpillar rests on a stem of *Ceanothus* in California.

A treehopper from Mexico appears to be a thorn.

Kallima, the "Dead Leaf" butterfly of India.



forms. Particularly in the tropics where competition among animal species is so great, one is impressed with the abundance of forms that enjoy this means of protection and go unnoticed. For example, as one strolls along the trails in the tropical forests of Central and South America he encounters vast numbers of butterflies but is surprised at the seeming paucity of moths. A careful observer, however, will find these forests teeming with moths. Their methods of concealment are so successful that they even escaped the searching eyes of young Charles Darwin when during the course of his voyage on the BEAGLE, he commented that moths appeared to be "in much fewer numbers than in our own temperate region."

An amazing feature of cryptic coloration in insects is the accuracy even to small details. I should like to cite a single example for the purpose of illustration. There lives in the tropical forests of the New World, a group of katydids (Pseudophyllinae) that not only resemble the leaves on which they rest as to precise shape, color and venation, but in addition their wings frequently have indentations along their edges as if they had been chewed by insect vegetarians or they have transparent areas in the main body of the wing that resemble holes. Irregular areas of different textures and colors also appear on the wings that seem to the unaided eye to be dead spots and growing fungi. The wings of the katydid often simulate dead leaves by being crumpled with frayed edges.

Frequently the shape of the insect or the sharp angles formed by the way in which it rests upon the background medium "gives it away." This seeming weakness in camouflage, however, is overcome by a rather common means known as "disruptive coloration" (breaking the outline of the animal by a pattern that causes the parts to fade separately into the background) or "counter shading" (coloration that compensates for patterns of shadow or light formed by the resting animal). A more specialized method is that which is referred to as "industrial melanism" which is found particularly in moths but is by no means limited to this group of insects. Stated simply,

it is the occurrence of a dark colored form of a normally light colored species in industrial areas where the pollution of the environment by industrial wastes has eliminated the normal light background and left in its place, a general dark residue on the resting places of the insect. A striking and classical example is that of the peppered moth *Biston betularia* L. of England. During the past century, a black or "melanic" form (variety *carbonaria*) of this moth has become so abundant in heavy manufacturing areas (such as around Manchester, England) that the normal light form has been reduced to the status of a rare variety. The melanic forms were previously extremely rare and are still scarce in normal rural areas away from the polluted environment. It has been proved that the dark form in the polluted area is better able to escape the eyes of predators (birds in this case), while in the normal environment the light form is more likely to go undetected against its light background. This striking case is frequently used to illustrate the process of evolution since it has been witnessed in a living organism and has occurred during a relatively short and recent period of time.

The morphological and behavioral characteristics involved in cryptic coloration and form of the insects discussed above have evolved by means of natural selection. Insects, like all other animals, are variable, that is, no two individuals are identical. An important feature of this story then is the role played by genetics. When body form or coloration is consistently influenced by factors or pressures of the surrounding environment, those forms that undergo changes leading to a higher survival rate are those that succeed and multiply. These small changes which are responsible for the refinements of body form are all that is necessary to lead to the preferential survival of the species. It is not necessary for any single trait to give one hundred per cent protection in order for natural selection to supply this survival factor. It only takes one small hereditary improvement in a thousand (that leads to survival) to insure the continuation and spread of that improvement in the population.



A local noctuid moth re-
sembles a bird dropping.

Exotic preying mantids
often resemble dead
foliage.

A desert grasshopper
blends with the back-
ground.

A "Leaf Katydid" often
has spots on its wings
that resemble dead spots
or growing fungi.

The Rancho La Brea Project: 1969-70

by **George J. Miller**,
Rancho La Brea
Project Coordinator
Photographs by **Harvey Singer**,
Rancho La Brea
Project Volunteer Photographer

On "Asphalt Friday," the 13th of June, 1969, the world famous tar pits at Rancho La Brea were reopened for the first time in over 50 years. This day marked the culmination of a long struggle by scientists, who while doing research on fossil specimens recovered in the early digs from 1906 to 1916, realized that many gaps in the data as well as in the collection of Ice age animals might be filled by further work. Credit should be given to the two people, Mrs. E. Hadley Stuart, Jr. and Dr. Theodore Downs, who planning together, succeeded in reopening this doorway into the past.

Hancock Park, home of the tar pits, was given to the people of Los Angeles County by George Allan Hancock to be maintained as a scientific monument under the supervision of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. Today, one of the most ambitious and important paleontological-archaeological excavations in the world is in progress there: The Rancho La Brea Project.

One of the most rewarding aspects of what has happened to the project has been the participation and involvement of the people of Los Angeles County. People from all walks of life:

high school students and high school teachers, college students and college professors, actors and actresses, doctors and nurses, artists and typists, engineers and retired senior citizens are all participating. Ages of volunteers range from 16 to 75 years old. These people, after receiving training from the professional staff, are now working on all phases of the operation from digging to cataloging and curating. To date, more than 867 people have helped on the project and have clocked in over 7,000 volunteer man-hours! Many of them have learned their jobs so well that they in turn are now training and supervising other volunteers. The excitement engendered by the professional staff has communicated itself to the volunteers. It is very common to hear one of the volunteers giving a yell of "look what I've found!" and to see them running around to show their find to their fellow workers.

Help to the project, which is basically funded by the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History Foundation, has also come in the form of donations of money, labor, equipment and materials. Some of those who have helped are listed in the box elsewhere in this article. It is also planned to list their

names on a sign at the job site. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that without this help and that of the volunteers there would be no Rancho La Brea Project — it is the people of Los Angeles County who, by their help, have made the project the success that it is.

Public reaction, in the form of visitors to the site, has been overwhelming. In one period of 7 hours over 2,000 questions were asked of volunteer docents by curious visitors. Tourists as well as scientists from all over the world have been to Rancho La Brea to view the work in progress. In addition to this, over 1,500 school children visit the dig each week on guided tours provided by the Museum Alliance docents.

The educational opportunities offered by the project, which is the first paleontological-archaeological dig of such magnitude ever to be conducted in the heart of a major metropolis, are many. A pilot program with one of the local high schools in which students earn class credit while working on the project and learning scientific methods is now under way. It is planned to extend this program to include other local high schools, colleges, and universities. In addition to this, education

is being provided to all visitors to the site in the form of tape recordings, lectures and closed circuit television.

Coverage by the news media has been excellent. There have been many feature articles on the project in the local newspapers as well as several world-wide news stories on the wire services. Numerous segments have been aired on radio and television in addition to articles in various magazines and trade journals.

The professional staff on the project consists of three young archaeologists: Sharon Johnson, Sharon Metzler and Erich Obermayr and one young paleontologist, Chris Shaw, in addition to the Project Coordinator. The job is under the supervision of the Chief of the Earth Sciences Division of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

The unique scientific value of Rancho La Brea has long been recognized by scientists all over the world. The last major division of the Pleistocene, or Ice Age, is named the Rancholabrean in recognition of the importance of the vertebrate fossils from this locality. No other Late Pleistocene site has produced the quantity or variety of specimens that have been recovered from the tar pits. One or two sabretooths are considered to be good in other fossil localities: Rancho La Brea has produced over 2,000! The number of Dire Wolf specimens exceeds even this fantastic sum!

The quantity of specimens from Rancho La Brea is not the only outstanding feature of the tar pits. The quality of preservation also far exceeds that of most other sites. Most fossils are permineralized: a process wherein the bone, or organic matter, has over a long period of time been replaced by minerals. Fossil bones often consist of more "rock" than bone depending on age and the amount of minerals in solution in the area in which they have been preserved. This is not true of La Brea bone. I have made thin sections of leg bones of the sabretooth: mounted on a glass slide and ground down until they are less than paper-thin, these thin sections may then be examined under a microscope. When compared under magnification with thin sections made from a leg bone of a cow

that had been butchered the day before there was only one observable difference: the La Brea bone showed a dark color from the asphalt. The entire micro-structure was present in perfect preservation. All of the tiny bone cells and canal systems were present. The bone looks the same as it would if the animal had died yesterday.

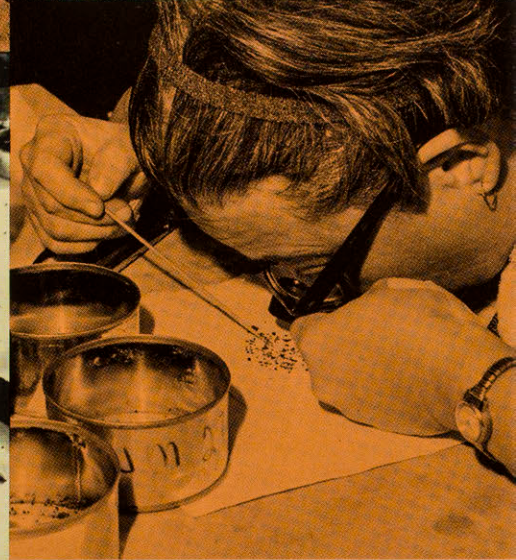
One of the biggest mass extinctions of all time occurred at the end of the Ice Age during the time the tar pits were actively preserving specimens. At present, it is known that the tar pits were active for at least the last 40,000 years of the Pleistocene. This date is based on figures obtained by Carbon-14 dating of La Brea fossils. The major part of the extinctions occurred about 10,000 years ago. This is in contrast with one of the other large mass extinctions, that of the Dinosaurs at the end of the Age of Reptiles many millions of years ago, which is believed to have taken place over a period of several million years. Many pathological specimens of the sabretooth and of the dire wolf have been found in the fossils from La Brea. A bone disease that is also present in modern man has been found to occur in the spinal column of these animals. Whether or not this finding has a bearing on the extinction of these animals we do not as yet know. Extinction is, of course, one of the biggest problems of paleontology, although it is the normal end result of the histories of many animals. What better place can we find to study it than at Rancho La Brea where so many specimens have been preserved in such exceptionally good condition at the very time they were becoming extinct?

Most of our knowledge of the subsurface geology of the Hancock Park area comes from well logs and test cores. The early fossil digs terminated at 27½ feet due to cave-ins caused by movement of the asphaltic sands. Today, with modern shoring techniques that have been developed by the construction industry, we are prepared to go almost twice as deep: 50 feet. Sketching of soil profiles, foot-by-foot as the excavation proceeds, together with petrographic analysis (study of the rocks) of soil samples taken at six inch intervals will teach us much about the geology of Rancho La Brea. We want

to know how the pits were formed, how long they were actively entombing animals, what, if any, was the interaction between movements in the asphalt and surrounding soil and the bones of extinct animals.

What animals lived at what time? Which animals were contemporaneous? The study of the geology and sedimentary-faunal sequence (stratigraphy) will help answer these questions. New techniques of Carbon-14 dating developed by T. Y. Ho, Rainer Berger and Leslie F. Marcus will be used also. Microscopic pollen from soil samples at six inch intervals will be analysed by palynologists William Ting and Janet Warter. Forams: tiny, single-celled sea organisms, are being studied by James Valentine and Jere Lipps. Correlation of dates obtained from these three sources will enable scientists to reconstruct more of the story of Rancho La Brea. What will we find when we go below the old excavation depths of 27½ feet? We already have hints of some answers. Drilling has brought up fragments of bone and shell. We do not know as yet how old the bone is but the shells are older than the 40,000 year estimate for the Rancholabrean time zone.

One of the most important finds on the Rancho La Brea Project was made across the street from the dig! When I first arrived at the Project site, I noticed a large excavation for a new building going in on the other side of Wilshire Boulevard from Hancock Park. I went over and made the acquaintance of Jack Deveau, the construction superintendent. I asked him if he would let us know if he found any bone or shell in his excavation. A few weeks later he called and said he had something that might interest us. It did. Workers had uncovered, at 50 feet below the surface, a rich marine deposit consisting of clams with both valves present and articulated, as well as several species of marine snails. This material, now being studied by G. Davidson Woodard, James Valentine and Jere Lipps along with Edward Wilson of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History indicates a marine transgression in the Miracle Mile area at a much more recent time than had been previously known.



Sharon Metzler, Sharon Johnson and Erich Obermayr removing fossils from Pit 91.

Docent and visitors at display case at Rancho La Brea project.

Measuring specimen in grid.

Large mass of bones of extinct animals exposed in Pit 91.

Volunteer preparing dire wolf jaw.

Volunteers sorting for microfossils.

Volunteer Natalie Harris, sorting concentrate for microfossils.



Volunteers Alice Reinheart and Linda Folkard-Stengel cataloging specimens at job site.

Sharon Metzler with stone artifacts found on present dig.

Staff and volunteers removing fossils from Pit 91.

Sharon Johnson working on field notes.

Fossil bone exposed in Pit 91.

School children at fence viewing excavation on closed circuit T.V.

Rancho La Brea has also produced evidence of Early Man. One of the most important evidences of this nature is La Brea Woman. The remains, found in 1914, were believed until a few months ago to be less than 5,000 years old. The recent Carbon-14 date obtained by Rainer Berger and Richard Reynolds show the woman, who was around 25 years old at time of death, to have died 9,000 years ago. This makes her one of the oldest known humans in the southern California area. In addition to this, bones of several extinct animals, including the sabretooth, have been found with what appear to be cuts that were made with a primitive stone tool. One of these specimens has been C-14 dated at 15,200 years Before Present — thus possibly one of the earliest evidences of man in the Western Hemisphere. Several primitive stone cutting tools have been found in the present dig. La Brea Woman and the cut bones are now on display at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

Since the time of the early digs at La Brea, over 50 years ago, it has become of the utmost importance to conduct a new investigation of the tar pits applying new methods and techniques. One of the more important of the new methods is the use of much tighter controls and an inch-by-inch approach. A 3-foot grid system lined up with magnetic North has been established for the horizontal control. Whenever the finds are deemed to be of unusual importance the system is broken down to a 1-foot grid. All bones are measured into this grid system as they are uncovered. More important specimens are also photographed and sketched in position. Vertical control has been established in relation to sea-level. The exact depth of every specimen is then recorded. This type of control is essential for determining the relationships and associations of the specimens.

The inch-by-inch approach is also necessary to recover all of the microfossils, which consist of the bones and teeth of small mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians, as well as pollen, seeds and other parts of plant life. The tools used in this method consist of dental picks, ice picks, and small camel-hair

artists brushes. This is, of course, opposed to the use of picks and shovels as was done in the early excavations. These methods have already proven themselves: in a test case, all of the tiny specimens from a 12 inch cube of earth were counted. Over 150 specimens were found in this small area! Imagine what one swing of a pick would do to a find like this.

The value of microfossils was not fully realized until recent years. Today they are known to be another excellent paleoecological indicator. Although the larger specimens are still of great scientific value, they do not give as accurate an indication of a small environment. For example, a horse, although an excellent indicator of a plains environment, can travel a great distance in a short time and thus may not necessarily give a true picture of the area in which it died or was buried.

Opposed to this are the small mammals, many of whom live out their entire lives on one acre of land. Take, for example, an animal like a tree squirrel. A small animal like this, that does not migrate tells the true story of the immediate area in which it lived. Find the bones of a tree squirrel and it is safe to assume that there was a tree nearby.

Many new methods are currently being developed on the site. In addition to the 28-foot square shaft allowing the excavation to go down to 50 feet below the surface, bones are now being washed in new solvents, cleaned with the vibrations from ultra sonic waves as well as with vaporized liquids, and every inch of dirt is washed and sorted under magnification. For the first time on a major excavation, all of the work is being performed on the site: everything from taking the specimens out of the ground to cataloging and curating them. When the specimens leave the Project they are sent to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History where they are all ready to be put on the shelves in the reference collection — each one with a Los Angeles County Museum catalog number.

A multi-disciplinary approach is being used in the collection and study of all material recovered. Today the list of consultants and researchers working on the material recovered from the tar

pits looks like Who's Who in Science! All of these highly qualified people are volunteering their time.

Future plans for the project include the search for new species of animals and new scientific knowledge at the greater depth of 50 feet. Like the explorer wanting to know what is on the other side of the next hill, we want to know what is under the next inch of dirt.

The new knowledge accumulated in today's dig will be used in the Museum's continuing plan of reconstructing the Pleistocene in Hancock Park. Surviving Pleistocene vegetation will be replanted and the program of installing life-like replicas of extinct animals will be continued until sometime soon, one will be able to step out of a car or bus and walk into Hancock Park and into the Ice Age.

Future plans also include a branch of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History to house the priceless Rancho La Brea Collection at the site where it was and is being excavated. And this is our goal, the goal of the many Museum scientists of the past and present: Rancho La Brea, the home of a priceless heritage from the past, preserved for the future.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History is grateful to the following for their generous support of the Rancho La Brea Project:

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Book Review

White Over Black

by Winthrop D. Jordan
(University of North Carolina
Press: Chapel Hill; 1968;
Cloth, \$12.50;
Pelican paperback, \$2.95)



a Pelican Book \$2.95

1969
NATIONAL
BOOK AWARD
WINNER

WHITE OVER BLACK

American Attitudes
Toward the Negro
1550-1812

Winthrop D. Jordan

When, in 1954, the United States Supreme Court decided that racial segregation in the public schools violated Constitutional guarantees, men of good hope rejoiced that at last the ugliest stain in the annals of American history would speedily be removed. Fifteen frustrating years after the landmark *Brown Decision* a special Presidential Commission, concluding months of investigation, reported that American society was still thoroughly permeated by racism, that to varying degrees most American whites were tainted with antipathetic attitudes toward the black man.

Conservatives crowed louder than ever that it had been naïve to expect human behavior to improve entirely by means of legal prescription. But it has taken the considerable labor and skill of an historian, Winthrop D. Jordan, to convincingly demonstrate how the persistent negative attitudes toward the Negro, diagnosed by the Kerner Commission, first got their crippling toehold in the "land of the free..." It is a therapeutic service that Professor Jordan has provided, for it is only by having the sources of underlying attitudes completely exposed to us that we can hope to understand the overt and subtle race prejudice which still troubles our country. Similarly to the psychoanalytical method that Freud pioneered in treating severely disturbed individuals, Jordan wields an historical scalpel in uncovering the origins of our society's racial dilemma—a remarkable feat of scholarly detection and bold deduction.

This prize-winning study begins with accounts of the first English voyagers who touched upon the shores of West Africa, circa 1550. Jordan ends his incisive probing into the murky depths of early white-black encounters in 1812,

over 600 well-documented pages later, having guided us on a strange intellectual quest into the *terra incognita* of the white man's psyche.

The penultimate moment in the massive volume is a brilliant analysis of an obscure 1806 Virginia statute. Jordan focuses on the stormy debate it engendered and sees its passage as a deliberate attempt by the dominant culture to abort the embryonic and revolutionary doctrine of egalitarianism that threatened America's weak self-identity. The new Republic was programmed to be a white man's country. And this reactionary act (which set a deadline for the growing number of free Negroes to leave the state), Jordan suggests, clearly foreshadowed the ill-conceived and monstrous rationale that eventually led to the Appomattox Court House. Nor was its enactment irrelevant—one might further deduce, since there is an ecological principle at work in time as well as in the environment—to the *Brown Decision* and to the Gitelson decision of today, or to the widely differing responses to white racism exhibited by Martin Luther King and Eldridge Cleaver.

White Over Black is history of ideas at its best; and perhaps the very best of this important book is Jordan's masterful chapter on Thomas Jefferson. The "sage of Monticello" emerges as the tragic embodiment of the conflicting attitudes toward the Negro in the formative years of the new nation. Jordan does not spare the revered author of the Declaration of Independence as he exhumes Jefferson's deepest inner feelings about the Negro. After Jordan's persuasive treatment of the patron saint of American liberalism, it becomes incandescently apparent that even the most intelligent and humane of Americans needed to denigrate the image of the black man for his own complex emotional needs. That these personal attitudes were largely repressed and unconscious does not lessen the deleterious effect they had upon the innocent victim or, in the case of a sensitive man like Jefferson, upon the victimizer.

Provocative insights, such as those about our third President, abound in this magisterial yet lively study, which I daresay is as much a landmark in the scholarship of American race relations as the *Brown Decision* was in constitutional law and social justice.

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